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MCGILL ENTERS UPON NINETY-EIGHT SESSION WITH REGISTRATION ALMOST EQUALLING THAT OF PRE-WAR DAYS

The Registrar's office yesterday and Monday presented an appearance which was more like that of the old pre-war days than anything we have seen anywhere since 1914. The office staff has been worked to the limit during the last week signing on this session's quota of students, which, by the way, is of very encouraging size.

Registration has by no means been completed and judging from the experience of former years we can only guess at the final total attendance as the number of late registrations usually runs surprisingly high. From present figures this will not be far behind that of pre-war days. Figures to date show a registration of 1782, as compared with a total of 1227 last year. No doubt the former figure will be considerably enlarged when all lists are complete. This number is distributed among the respective faculties as follows:

Applied Science.
First year 245
Second year 145
Third year:—
Chemistry 2
Chemical Engineering 36
Civil Engineering 15
Electrical Engineering 26
Mechanical Engineering 19
Metallurgy 1
Metallurgical Engineering 5

Mining Engineering 17
Architecture 3
Total third year 124
Fourth year:
Chemistry 2
Chemical Engineering 15
Civil Engineering 22
Electrical Engineering 17
Mechanical Engineering 14
Metallurgy 0
Metallurgical Engineering 1
Mining Engineering 12
Architecture 3
Total fourth year 86
Fifth year Architecture 1
Total Applied Science 601
Arts.
First year Men. Women.
B. A. Course 72 62
B.A., M.D. 6
B.Sc., M.D. 3
B.Sc. 21 9
Commerce 64 1
Repeating B.Sc. 1
Repeating B.A. 4 5
Partials 43
Total first year 290
Second Year:
B.A. Course 34 33
B.Sc. 9 5
Commerce 12 1
B.A., M.D. 2 3
B.A., B.Sc. 2
Total second year 111
Third year:

Commerce 7
B.A., M.D. 9
B.A., B.Sc. 2
B.A. Course 23 30
B.Sc. Course 7 2
Total third year 79
Fourth year:
B.A. Course 14
B.Sc. 1 1
B.A., M.D. 8
B.Sc., M.D. 5
Total fourth year 54
Total Faculty of Arts 531
Total last year 389
Medicine.
First year 193
Second year 110
Third year 52
Fourth year 63
Fifth year 27
Total this year 444
Total last year 166
Dentistry.
First year 40
Second year 13
Third year 10
Fourth year 9
Total this year 72
Total last year 60
Law.
First year 71 2
Second year 23
Third year 7
Total this year 103
Grand total to date 1782
Grand total 1918 1227

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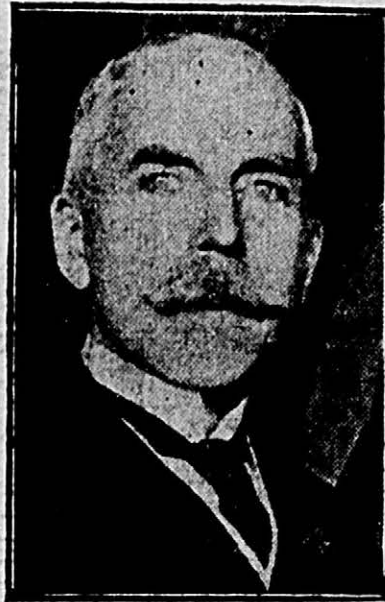
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A Foreward from Prominent Men

ACTING PRINCIPAL.



Dr. F. D. Adams.

McGill University extends today a most hearty welcome to all students who are returning to their alma mater to enter upon the work of the present session.

The calendar year of 1919 is indeed one of great significance in the history of McGill. Sir William Peterson, who for the past 24 years so ably presided over the fortunes of McGill and shaped its policy on such broad imperial lines, has been stricken down by serious illness and early in the year was obliged to resign the duties of his office. Sir William has returned to England and taken up his residence near Oxford.

The Right Honourable Sir Auckland Geddes, K.C.B., P.C., Minister of National Service and Re-Construction for Great Britain, has been appointed to succeed Sir William, and will take up his duties at the opening of next session.

Sir Auckland Geddes will be remembered by some of our students before the war as the very successful Head of the Department of Anatomy in the Faculty of Medicine, and by others as commanding the McGill Officers' Training Corps at the outbreak of the war. He is a man of wide and thorough training in the fields of Science, with great experience of men and of remarkable executive ability, a striking and powerful personality though still a young man. Under him McGill will go forward in the coming years to an ever widening sphere of influence and achievement.

Sir Auckland would have assumed the duties of his new office last May had not the deliberations of the Peace Conference been so unduly prolonged. This necessitated one half of the British Cabinet remaining in Paris for the purpose of conducting the negotiations leading up to the Terms of Peace and the League of Nations, while the other half of the Cabinet remained in London to conduct the affairs of Great Britain during the early months of that very trying period of reconstruction upon which the Mother Country was then entering. Sir Auckland Geddes' work was so important that his services in this connection were practically indispensable, and the Board of Governors of McGill University have, consequently, consented to allow Sir Auckland to remain in London for another year. He will, therefore, enter upon his duties next spring.

Before leaving London to take up the duties of Sir Auckland Geddes for the present session, I received from him the following message which he sends to the students and all members of McGill University.

He requests me to tell them how much he regrets that he must postpone coming to Canada for another year, but that his heart is with McGill University, that he looks forward to meeting

ing all of us next year and that he sees a bright future in store for "Old McGill."

The war is now over but we find ourselves in the very troubled waters of a reconstruction period of unprecedented movement. The very foundations of society have been swept away in some countries and even in other more fortunate lands, as here in Canada, far removed from the actual focus of the war, we are profoundly influenced by the new situation which has been developed by this gigantic conflict. We are in many respects passing into a new world in which many things will be strange. In this changing state of society the whole weight of the influence of the trained and educated men of the Dominion must be brought to bear on the side of law and order, justice and efficiency. Let us then this session as McGill men do our best to pull ourselves together after the shock of war, and to prepare ourselves to take our part individually and collectively in tiding over the difficulties which now present themselves to the Canadian people and in building up and developing Canada in the years immediately before us along those lines which will make her the most happy and prosperous country in the world and a continued strength to the Empire of which she is a part.

DEAN OF MEDICINE.



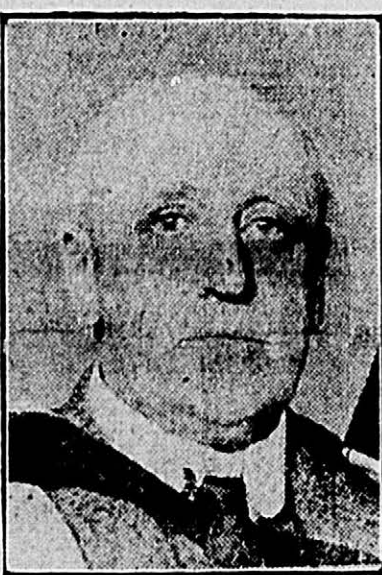
Dr. H. S. Berkett.

A warm welcome is extended to the students who are entering their first year and to those who are returning to continue or complete their course—many after a long period of great activity whereby they have brought honour to their Alma Mater.

It is to be hoped that all will not only turn to the intellectual side of college life with new vigor but will also take a keen interest in those activities which make for general success and Esprit de Corps. The close connection of the student with their particular faculty should not make them forget that they are all members of a university as a whole and they apprehensive university spirit and a broader interest in all university affairs.

Two members have been added to the teaching staff of the Medical Faculty. Professor John Tait, of Edinburgh to the Chair of Physiology and Professor S. E. Whitnall of Oxford to the Chair of Anatomy, both of whom have seen active service during the "Great War."

DEAN OF ARTS.



Dr. C. E. Moyse.

The great war which, at the beginning of last session, was obviously in its last stage, is happily over, with decisive victory for the Allied arms. Our University, living up to its traditions and playing a distinguished part at the front, is now rapidly approaching its old conditions before the war. And the ideals of academic life that were roused to action by the sacred cause for which we fought should be cherished by us more than ever.

I wish to express a most cordial welcome to students of the Faculty of Arts, and, indeed, of all Faculties, who are returning to McGill or are entering it for the first time this session. Our late and very distinguished Principal, Sir William Peterson, remarked to a group of his colleagues who had gathered to bid him farewell just before he sailed for England, that the one secret of a University's growth and success lay in "an abiding conscientiousness of academic brotherhood." In that conviction let us all live and work. And may McGill, too, win many laurels this session in the field of good, honest sport!

W. C. Nicholson, President of Student's Council.

To my Fellow Students:—
Welcome to "Old McGill," for what promises to be one of the most memorable sessions which the University has ever enjoyed. College activities or feverish description are being revived and require the active support of every member of the student body to make them successful. The aspirants for the football teams are devoting their time and energies to that activity and are undergoing a gruelling training under "Shas" Shaughnessy and Capt. "Monty" Montgomery to aid them in their efforts to bring the Intercollegiate championship once more to "Old McGill." It will be necessary for the other students to help. This can be done by joining the "Rooters' Club," under the leadership of Archie Jenks, and by faithfully attending the club practices, the place and time of which will be published in the "Daily."

With everybody pulling together with one object, the success of "Old McGill" in view, I am certain that we will be assured of our desire.

DR. R. W. LEE.

Dean of Faculty of Law.

I am very pleased to have the opportunity of saying a few words to the students, particularly to those of them who join us for the first time, at the beginning of this momentous session. The future of the world is uncertain, perhaps menacing, but we in Canada can face it with confidence and courage. To be young, to-day, with the most interesting part of life before you, to be Canadian, and a citizen of the Empire—is about as rich a combination of blessings as the gods have yet vouchsafed to men. Spartan nactus est, hanc exortat.



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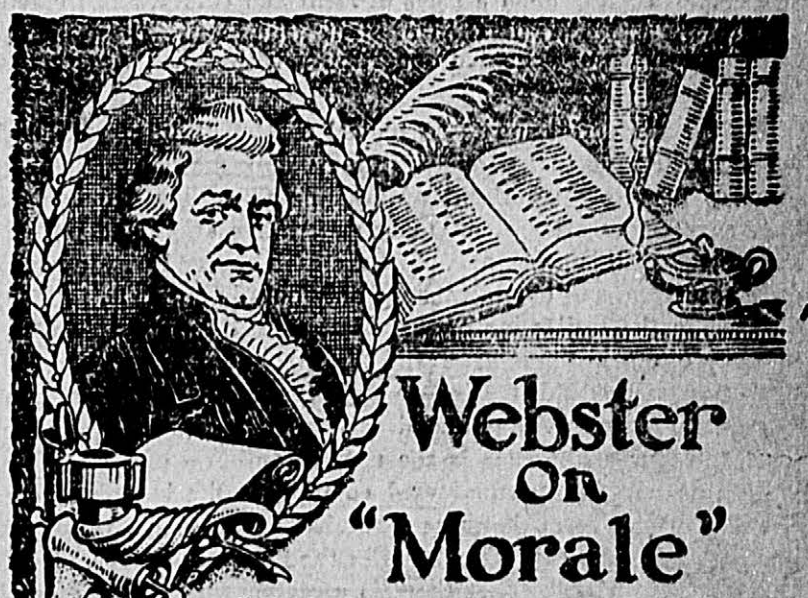
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Webster On "Morale"

MORALE (Mo-ral) n. (F. See Moral, a) the moral condition, or the condition in other respects, so far as it is affected by, or dependent upon, moral considerations, such as race, spirit, hope and confidence; mental state, as of a body of men, an army, and like.

HAT is Dr. Webster's definition. Many of us know the word only in its war-time application.

Webster dwells firstly upon the usage of the word "morale" as applied to the common-place happenings of every-day life. His allusion to its reference to an army comes later. And Webster is correct—meticulously so.

It was their private-life morale that made such splendid soldiers of our boys when the time came for them to don the khaki. It was that, and that alone, that made them take the first step, and it was that which carried them through to victory. If their every-day morale had been neglected, the Army could have done little with them and success would not have crowned their efforts.

It is the many little incidents of your daily routine that make up your morale—the morning shave, your clean linen, polished shoes, brushed clothes. Webster speaks of zeal, spirit, hope and confidence. It is by attention to the small details of your personal appearance that these may be attained.

The Gillette Safety Razor enters as much into the morale of every-day life as it did into that of the trenches. It helped our soldiers to maintain their confidence and bearing. It will do the same for you. The Gillette Safety Razor makes the daily shave come easy—there is no pulling or scraping—no honing, or stropping—just five minutes of perfect shaving comfort. And, afterwards, a chin that tells of morale and self-respect.

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For Years Was University Librarian

OF UNFAGGING ZEAL

Conducted Library School—
Love For Sound Literature

Since the doors of McGill closed on the last session the University has sustained a loss—one of those losses which no institution can well afford to suffer. The late Dr. Charles H. Gould, who, for nearly thirty years has been in continuous service in his capacity as Librarian of the Redpath Library, has been laid to rest.

Rarely has McGill known a more faithful servant or a more devoted friend. A man of rare talents and ability for achievement he nevertheless accomplished silently and served unobtrusively.

No better appreciation of Dr. Gould has been or can well be written than that contributed by Dr. C. W. Colby, head of the Department of History, which we are publishing herewith:

August 5th, 1919.—Owing to absence from Montreal I have only this moment learned that on Thursday last McGill and Montreal were bereft of one who during the past thirty years has striven without a pause to advance the higher life of the community. As University Librarian the late C. H. Gould was entrusted with onerous duties which he discharged to the great advantage of McGill, but his influence was by no means limited to that institution. Inspired by a lofty conception of his office, he sought to widen year by year the circle of those who might be enabled to draw benefit from the collections entrusted to his care. Not only was the library very considerably enlarged through his efforts.

His breadth of view, his enthusiasm, and his unfailing sympathy rendered it accessible to all lovers of books. More than this, he sought to install a love of sound literature by encouraging in every way the idea that what McGill possessed was held by it in trust for the whole Dominion. No Librarian ever possessed a more enlightened conception of his functions or strove more devotedly to urge forward the work to which he had set his hand. Whenever he could secure funds for the purpose he conducted a Library School during the summer, always to the profit of education in Canada and always at the risk of impairing his own health through over-fatigue. The travelling Libraries offered a still more striking example of his determination to widen the circle of the thoughtful and the well-informed. With the aid of the late Colonel Bartlett McLennan, D.S.O., he succeeded in creating a complete machinery for the distribution throughout every province of special, carefully selected collections of books. To many people it widely scattered points the travelling libraries have meant the difference between intellectual quickening and intellectual stagnation.

The unfagging zeal with which Gould strove to achieve his ideals had its root in a nature which was at once strong and sympathetic. Or to speak more accurately, he was inspired by such a devotion to lofty aims as would give him no rest while his part in the work of the world was unaccomplished. No one could be near him without realizing by intuition the nobility of his standards. Yet he was not austere. From boyhood he was an accomplished musician. He had an unusual facility with a pencil. At the university he was an honour student in Classics. After graduation he had the very valuable experience of eight years in business before he became University Librarian. Thus he touched life at many points and even had his training been less complete the tenderness of his nature would have saved him from falling victim to the temptations of pedantry. To colleagues and to undergraduates alike the great stores of his knowledge were always wide open, even to the point where it seemed indecent to impose on such uninitiated kindness. Although he rose to the very top of his profession he remained as unaffected at the close as at the beginning.

These are but a few of the things which ought to be set down at this time. One further quality which Gould possessed was his strong sense of public duty and public spirit. McGill had no more devoted alumnus nor could there have been found in the Dominion a more sincere patriot. To those who are honored by his friendship his loss is irreparable, but to assuage their sorrow the contemplation of a life which was uncompromisingly devoted to the highest purpose. It was a life even in its end merited the words which Clarendon closed his character of Falkland as one "who has so discharged the business of life that the oldest rarely attain to that sense knowledge and the youngest are not infatigable with more intelligence; and whose ever leads such a life needs not care upon how short warning it be taken from him."

APPOINTMENT TO CORPORATION.

The Rev. Dr. Duncan, D.D., minister tendered him by the Governor of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, has accepted an appointment of the Governors Fellow to Corporation.

AT LAST REAL LINK WELDED BETWEEN LAW AND THEOLOGY

Dr. A. S. Eve Succeeds Dr. Barnes as Director of Physics—Was Engaged in Important Scientific Work Overseas

These are, indeed, momentous days. East, West, North and South have become as one. Distance has lost its significance. Distinctions are obliterated. Is it little wonder then the impossible has been accomplished in the case of the relationship between Law and Theology. Yet, one must admit that at first it is difficult to restrain a gasp of incredulity at the completeness and suddenness of the change.

The gist of the matter is this: The ancient chambers heretofore designated as the Law Faculty have been abandoned by the profession. All the dust and dry rot which for years has been struggling for the mastery have at last triumphed and at present enjoy undisputed sovereignty.

The legal light has been snuffed out and the embryo jurist has departed bag and baggage.

The explanation of the whole situation is, that owing to the march of time and events a newer and more congenial atmosphere is thought worthy of the honor of harboring the

rising generation of the legal profession. To this end the establishment of the Law Faculty of McGill University in the unoccupied wing of the building on University street heretofore and at present partially utilized by the Affiliated Theological Colleges as common camping ground.

And so it comes about that at last the sky pilot and the unholy denizen of the law office and haunter of the court room are to labor harmoniously beneath one roof.

That the new Law Building, quite apart from its aforesaid association with the Church, is in every way an improvement on the old quarters goes without saying. The building has been thoroughly renovated with the result that everything is bright and congenial. If, in any way, the new department is lacking, it is in the fact that the prospective registration in the Law Faculty will exceed the estimate of the authorities to such an extent that the newly acquired property, which was considered of ample size, will prove altogether inadequate.

NOTICE'S

McGILL vs. M.A.A.A.

There will be an exhibition Rugby game between M.A.A.A. and McGill in the Stadium this afternoon at 4.30. Students will do well to turn out in order that they may become familiar with the Red and White team at the earliest opportunity. Students are requested to sit in the grand stand, and not to crowd on the track. Only the officials will be allowed on the field.

TICKETS ON SALE.

Thursday afternoon tickets will be on sale in the Union for the following activities: — Rugby game with the Old Boys, Oct. 4th; Inter-collegiate Track Meet, Oct. 25th; McGill vs. Queens, Nov. 8th; McGill vs. Varsity, Nov. 15th.

RUGBY CLUB EXECUTIVE.

There will be a meeting of the executive of the Rugby Football Club on Friday evening, the 2nd, in the Union at 7 p.m. The following members are asked to be present:—Montgomery, Seath, McFarlane, Galt, Williamson and Copeland.

J. G. COPELAND, Secy.

Gen. Currie In Winnipeg

Canadian Corps Commander
Given Warm Reception in
Western Capital To-day

General Sir Arthur W. Currie, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., arrived in Winnipeg at half past nine this morning over the Canadian National Railway from the head of the Lake and was met at the Union Depot by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James Aikins, and Edward Brown, representing the Provincial Government; Mayor Gray, Brig.-Gen. Ketchen, commanding Military District No. 10, and a number of personal friends. Despite reports to the contrary, the corps commander was looking exceedingly well, and obviously glad to be back in the west. After an informal chat on the platform he passed among the crowd outside, talking with a number of returned men who had come to see their old commander.

Civic Reception at Noon.

At noon a civic reception was held in the City Hall, where many citizens shook hands with Canada's great soldier. This was followed by a Canadian Club luncheon at the Royal Alexandra Hotel.

This afternoon Sir Arthur Currie is addressing the Canadian Women's Club, and tonight he is the guest of honor of the United Services Officers' Association at the Fort Garry Hotel. He remains in Winnipeg to-day and to-morrow over the Canadian Pacific Railway for Vancouver, where he is due to arrive at eight o'clock Saturday morning.

Clear Route For Shipping

Paris, Sept. 30.—French Wireless Service.—According to information received from Berlin a route for shipping along the coast of Jutland, fifteen miles wide, has now been completely cleared of mines. Direct communication having ports on the North Sea and Germany's northern ports is now possible. Navigation throughout the North Sea, it is said, may soon be resumed, the mine clearing work having been largely completed.

Asks Questions About O'Connor

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—Mr. Donald Sutherland, member for South Oxford, is still in pursuit of Mr. W. F. O'Connor, assistant Chairman of the Board of Commerce, for interviews given by him to the newspapers, to the effect that farmers who increase the price of milk will be guilty of an offense punishable by a fine of \$1,000 and two years' imprisonment. He wants to know if the Government intends to ask Mr. O'Connor for an explanation of his statement. Mr. Sutherland also wants to know if the ruling given by Mr. O'Connor in respect to milk prices on September 18th, has been overruled. "If repeated," he asks, what is the conditions or situation at present, in so far as the ruling, order or injunction of the board applies to the milk producers of any portion or province of the Dominion of Canada?"

FRESH AGAIN RAMBLE OVER GREEN CAMPUS

And once more the season of Freshmen is at hand. During the last few days strange figures have been seen flitting about the campus. Figures that seemed to be walking on air. The type is familiar to all who have spent a portion of their lives in this or any other abode of learning. The initiate recognize them by the vacant stare, the bewilderment on the awe-inspiring piles of stone in which they are to spend four years of their lives or in all the many cases, three months. This year, judging by the apparent intellectual development of the freshman class, there should be a goodly proportion who will complete a four-years' course in so many months.

To those who have not had experience in recognizing the genius Freshman it would be well to mention some of the never-failing characteristics. First and foremost, any thing walking on two legs that is unmistakably labelled "McGill" on every possible portion of its anatomy, is without doubt one of the Fresh. Notice its hands. In one it carries a McGill calendar. In the other may be seen a yellow note-book (blank of course), with "McGill" showing in big black letters. The note-book is of such size that the Freshman is completely hidden to an observer approaching from that side and the color is such that the observer is temporarily blinded. Now that we are placing a publication in his hands with the word McGill showing prominently, we shall see it in their pockets, folded in a manner peculiar to themselves.

There are certain points that men who are just entering this august seat of learning are apt to overlook. One is that, although they may have been just dismissed from the nurse's hands, they are now released from the apron strings, and such things as short pants and velvety face coverings are not consistent with their character as students of old McGill. On the other hand, they are not so far developed as to be permitted to wear those marks of man's estate, a moustache and a bowler hat. Neither may they be permitted to smoke anything stronger than corn silk or chew anything stronger than gum. They should also remember that they occupy the most menial position in the life of our world-renowned University. The greatest honor a Freshman can expect is to be noticed by a senior. For a Freshman to attempt to speak to an R.V.C. Senior is an unpardonable offence. When a Freshman meets a Senior the salutation should not be "Hello, Fred," but with a respectful bow he should say "Good morning, Mr. —."

The member of the verdant green family who shows undue familiarity with his betters is liable to dire punishment at the hands of the Sophomores.

In closing, let us warn all men and women just entering the University that their existence here both physical and intellectual is based on very insecure foundations. Their physical welfare is in the hands of the merciless sophomores, and their intellectual existence is in the hands of the even more merciless professors. They must cultivate the virtue of patience and humility in order to withstand the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune.



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MONTREAL

McGill Past and Present

If the Hon. James McGill could once again stroll over his Burside estate as he was wont to do in the early years of the 19th Century, a very different scene would greet his gaze. He would find his rough and wooded acres converted, as if by a magic hand, into the great and spacious pile of stone and mortar which we so fondly call our old McGill. In those early days, however, education was not as accessible as it is to-day. McGill knew this and it was not surprising to find in his last will and testament the laying aside of his farm and a handsome money allowance of \$50,000 for the erection of a University for the advancement of higher education in the province. The only stipulation being that its construction should be commenced within ten years of his decease and that the University or at least one of the included Colleges should bear his name.

James McGill died in 1813 and eight years later a Royal Charter was granted and the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning prepared to take over the property. However, due to a protracted litigation this was not accomplished until 1827, or sixteen years after the decease of the Founder. Difficulties even from the first were numerous and for a number of years with the exception of the Medical Faculty the University was to all intent and purposes dead. In 1852 several prominent citizens of this metropolis of Canada realizing the great need of a university took active steps to place the institution on a firm and substantial basis. A new charter replaced the former one which had been found impracticable for a University situated as McGill then was. This was obtained in 1852 and from then until the present day the growth has been steady and satisfactory. Scarcely a session commenced without the addition of one or more new courses.

As early as 1848 a course in law was established and it took up its quarters in the east wing of the Arts Building. These have been so used since this year but now more suitable and commodious chambers have been obtained on University Street which in future will be the home of this Faculty.

The Faculty of Applied Science was organized in 1878, although a course in engineering was mothered by the Faculty of Arts as early as the year 1856. In 1862 the William Molson Hall, the present west wing of the Arts building, was erected. For twenty years no new buildings were added but in 1882 the Peter Redpath museum was constructed followed by the Physics and Engineering Buildings and the Redpath Library. In 1898 the Chemistry and Mining Building and the following year the Royal Victoria College were added to the already imposing array of college architecture. The Strathcona Medical Building was opened in 1901 and 1904 marks the opening of the Conservatorium of Music. In 1907 the College was affected by two catastrophes, the first on the 5th of April, when the Engineering Building was destroyed by fire and the second, eleven days later, when the Medical Building was likewise destroyed. The former was replaced in 1909 by the Macdonald Engineering Building and the latter in 1911. In 1907 Macdonald College was opened and here has been situated the Faculty of Agriculture. Although this department was seriously affected by the war its growth has been marked since its inception.

On either side of the University proper have grown up gradually the four Theological Colleges in affiliation with McGill. On the eastern side the New Wesleyan and Diocesan Colleges while on the Western the Congregational and Presbyterian. As a result of this close connection a Theology is able to pursue his regular studies in conjunction with his Arts Course thereby graduating in both Arts and Theology in six years, a saving of one year.

In the more recent past several new departments have been added. The first to mention perhaps should be

the department of Pharmacy which was inaugurated some two or three years ago.

The School of Commercial Studies offers particular inducements to the young man or young woman desiring a thorough business training and in addition obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Commerce. The diploma in accountancy for students desiring to enter the accountancy profession is also offered by this department.

Another recent department is that of Social Service. This will fill a long felt need in the community. A one year Certificate Course is offered in preparation for professional work and its growth should be very marked in the course of the next few years.

For those who have not the privilege of attending the University special evening courses are offered. These are mothered by the Department of Commerce, which was mentioned above, and affords ample proof of the great value of the University not only to the professional class but to the every day business man as well.

The most recent addition to the University is the conversion of the Old Joseph Building into the McCord Museum. This will contain a valuable collection and will doubtless be a great benefit to the Institution as a whole.

The Social side of College life is well looked after. The McGill Union, a spacious and commodious building, forms the common meeting ground for the students of all the Faculties and it is in this building that many of the class and Faculty functions are held. The Strathcona Hall, the McGill Y. M.C.A. is also a center of the student body and it also is the scene of many social functions throughout the session.

In conclusion the Stadium which has recently been named the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium should be mentioned. This will be the scene of many a hard fought fight in the future and will contribute greatly to the continuation of the high Standard McGill has always set in the realm.

Building. These have been so used since this year but now more suitable and commodious chambers have been obtained on University Street which in future will be the home of this Faculty.

The Faculty of Applied Science was organized in 1878, although a course in engineering was mothered by the Faculty of Arts as early as the year 1856. In 1862 the William Molson Hall, the present west wing of the Arts building, was erected. For twenty years no new buildings were added but in 1882 the Peter Redpath museum was constructed followed by the Physics and Engineering Buildings and the Redpath Library. In 1898 the Chemistry and Mining Building and the following year the Royal Victoria College were added to the already imposing array of college architecture. The Strathcona Medical Building was opened in 1901 and 1904 marks the opening of the Conservatorium of Music. In 1907 the College was affected by two catastrophes, the first on the 5th of April, when the Engineering Building was destroyed by fire and the second, eleven days later, when the Medical Building was likewise destroyed. The former was replaced in 1909 by the Macdonald Engineering Building and the latter in 1911. In 1907 Macdonald College was opened and here has been situated the Faculty of Agriculture. Although this department was seriously affected by the war its growth has been marked since its inception.

On either side of the University proper have grown up gradually the four Theological Colleges in affiliation with McGill. On the eastern side the New Wesleyan and Diocesan Colleges while on the Western the Congregational and Presbyterian. As a result of this close connection a Theology is able to pursue his regular studies in conjunction with his Arts Course thereby graduating in both Arts and Theology in six years, a saving of one year.

In the more recent past several new departments have been added. The first to mention perhaps should be

INSTRUCTORS BACK TO LECTURE HALLS

Dr. Adams Acting Principal.
Prof. Du Roure Back to Arts

In addition to those present at the University, during the years of war, many new instructors and professors are being added to the staffs of the several faculties this year. The instructors, however, are not new, but are only returning to their posts after a period of service overseas. Among these, Dr. A. S. Eve, is returning from several years of most useful service against enemy submarines, to be head of the department of Physics, in the stead of Dr. Barnes.

Professor Du Roure of the French department of the Arts Faculty, left McGill in the earliest days of the war. He fought with the French Army until the end and has now returned to resume the leadership of his department.

Two other members of the Arts Faculty who have returned, are Professor Tait, of the department of Philosophy, and Professor MacMillan, of the department of English, who left as first and second in command of the McGill Battery.

Dr. Adams, now acting principal, is also resuming his duties here, having been connected overseas with the Khaki University.

Fiume Is Ablaze With Color And Marching Troops

Motor Trucks Lurch Through the Streets Carrying Armed Men From One Point to Another

Fiume, Sept. 30.—Fiume is ablaze with flags, her streets are filled with marching soldiers and her air is vibrant with the men who, under the command of Captain Gabriele D'Annunzio, marched into the city and still firmly hold it.

"Fiume or Death."

Italy's flag, with that of the city of Fiume, predominated, the only foreign banner being the French tri-color floating over the French naval headquarters. Pennants bearing to words "Viva Italia" and Captain D'Annunzio's slogan, "Fiume or death," mingle with the red, white and green of Italy and the violet, blue and yellow of Fiume. The correspondent reached Fiume last night from Trieste, being buried in the coal in the tender of a freight locomotive for the last part of the journey to avoid guards along the way, whose duty it was to

prevent anyone from making their way into the city.

Soldiers are Everywhere.

Soldiers are everywhere in the city. Motor trucks lurch through the streets carrying armed men from one point to another, and hundreds of troops may be seen at any hour marching with the greatest precision and with the strictest military discipline, the whole scene being similar to that to be encountered at a great Italian military post. Men from all regiments, arms and branches of the service seem to be here. Among them are thousands of veterans of the great war, a majority of the men wearing three or four service medals as well as those indicating they volunteered for the fighting here.

Air of Confidence Everywhere.

There is an air of confidence everywhere among the volunteers, who wearing their gray uniforms, look as much at home as they would in Rome or Florence. The uniforms of the men are decked with the Italian army insignia and military regulations are enforced. Stricter attention is paid to the military salute while most rigorous rules govern those engaged in guard duty.

Two companies of Alpini passed down a street to-day on their way to mount guard in the city and as they marched the men sang patriotic songs. Captain D'Annunzio's headquarters

are established in the governor's palace, which has been converted into a veritable general staff building, filled with different departments. The private office of the poet-aviator overlooks the city. The building is the finest in Fiume, having beautiful sculptures, elaborate staircases and magnificent furniture. Displayed in the streets are the arms of the most important cities of Italy, while in the piazzas Dante, the real centre of Fiume, is a painting of Captain D'Annunzio, who is shown wearing his five rows of decorations; portraits of King Victor Emmanuel, General Diaz, commander in chief of the Italian armies and Giuseppe Garibaldi, the immortal Italian patriot, are shown everywhere. There is no evidence of traffic in the harbor. The Italian dreadnought Dante Alighieri is anchored within 50 yards of the waterfront, while three destroyers occupy positions in docks.

Expect to Win Fight.

Although no news is reaching the city from the outside world, the Italians here are confident of winning their fight.

There seems to be plenty of food. White bread, which is not served in other parts of Italy, is on restaurant tables and is displayed in large quantities, although prices are high.

The exchange situation is one which seems most perplexing, an Italian lire being worth five crowns of the money of the former Austro-Hungarian empire. The city has an air of business and notwithstanding the presence of thousands of soldiers, the citizens are performing their daily work as if their city were not attracting the attention of the whole world.

At a meeting at the East Elgin Liberal Conservative Association, held in Aylmer, T. Merritt Moore was chosen as candidate for the coming Provincial elections.

Nothing Finer Anytime Than Country Trips With Motor As Autumn Days Come

What Can be More Glorious Than a Spin on the Good Roads Near the City When Nature is Ending Its Summer Work

Fall brings some of the finest days for auto enjoyment of the entire year. What is more delightful than a fine spin along a smooth road when there is just enough cold in the air to set the blood tingling. For the auto owner who, all through the hot weather of the summer, has looked forward with sadness to fall days when the car would have to be left in the garage, there is a pleasant surprise.

Thousands of car owners now eagerly anticipate the autumn for their family jaunts; the weather is just right for the trip to the country. Then the trees are a treat in the fall days as they stand in bush and along the "fences" clothed in scarlet and gold foliage. Many a sedate city man has felt like a boy again when in his rural autumn ramble in his motor he has discovered a tree of nuts where the squirrels were busy carrying off their winter supply and storing the food in a hollow tree.

There are no better days for motor- ing than the fall, even if the evenings are shorter than in the summer. The tinkle of the sharp air, the lure of the fall foliage and all the glory of nature whose summer work is completed makes a car for the country run a real treat.

FIRST YEAR SCIENCE.

Owing to the altogether unprecedented number of students who have registered for the first year in the Science Faculty, it will be necessary to somewhat revise the timetable of lectures. A new schedule will be posted to-day, and regular lectures and classwork will begin tomorrow, October 2nd.

City Gets Coal Cheaper This Year

While the citizens of Montreal as individuals are paying more for their coal this year than last, the City of Montreal as a municipality, is paying less. Last year coal cost the city an average price of \$12.75 a ton. This year the average price is \$11.25. The average price to citizens as individuals last year was \$12, and this year it is \$13 a ton.

The details of the City's coal contracts for the coming winter were made known at the City Hall to-day. Altogether there were 19 tenders, and the following contracts were entered into by the City:

- Egg coal, 4,182 tons, to L. Cohen & Son, at \$11.67 a ton delivered.
- Stove coal, 986 tons, to L. Cohen & Son, at \$11.25 delivered.
- Slack coal, 400 tons, to L. Cohen & Son, at \$7.60 a ton delivered.
- Red ash coal, 60 tons, to the Ogdensburg Coal & Towing Co., at \$10.25 a ton delivered.
- Chestnut coal, 22 tons, to L. Cohen & Sons, at \$11.92 a ton delivered.
- Grate coal, 3 tons, to J. O. Labrecque, at \$12.25 a ton delivered.
- Steam coal, 960 tons, to F. T. Moore & Co., at \$7.50 a ton delivered.
- Bird's Eye coal, 1,200 tons, to be divided equally, one-third each among Coke & Coals, Ltd., Prudential Coal, and B. L. Vipond & Son, at \$5.80 a ton, delivered in Annex.

A further contract for 255 tons of Bird's Eye coal to be delivered at DePuevillont street, at \$4.60 a ton, among the same three companies.

Steam coal, 900 tons, to L. Cohen & Son, at \$5.80 a ton delivered.

The contracts were recommended by the City Purchasing Agent, Mr. Pion, and accepted by the Administrative Commission.

A telegram was received at the City Hall to-day from Vancouver stating that Mayor Martin would be back in Montreal on Saturday.

A delegation of Notre Dame de Grace citizens waited upon the Administrative Commission this morning, and urged them to adopt for Grosvont Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, the same building by-law that applies to Westmount. The delegation was introduced by Ald. Dixon.

Father Charged With Attempting To Kill His Son

Matthew Kelly, of 10 Conde street, who was charged with attempted murder of his wife during the progress of a row, which, according to the wife, lasted a whole week, was heard in enquete to-day, and after Joseph Kelly, a son, had testified in the case, Judge Chassey ordered the accusation changed to the attempted murder of Joseph. Following the evidence of Mrs. Kelly and the son, the accused father was remanded for voluntary statement until Tuesday in the sum of \$2,000 bail for his appearance.

Mrs. Kelly said that she was in the kitchen when her husband entered the room and threatened to kill her. He had a revolver in his hand, and her son Joseph called from the balcony to his mother, "Look out, ma." The accused then fired one shot which lodged in the wall. Joseph took the stand and stated that after he gave his mother the warning, his father turned and said, "I'll shut you up," at the same time pulling the trigger of the revolver, which was pointed at him. The boy said the gun was under his nose, and that the bullet came within an inch of his face.

Little Children Found In Place The Police Raid

One Only Five Years of Age And Girl of Fourteen is Sent to Juvenile Court

When Constables Wattier and Papineau raided a house on St. Ferdinand street early to-day, Rose Racine was taken as the keeper along with three men and four girls. Several children were found in the place. Two little boys, 5 and 8 years old, respectively, and a girl eleven years of age, were left with a woman until they can be handed over to the Children's Aid. A girl, 14 years old, will appear in the Juvenile Court, while another, only 17, loaded not guilty to the charge of being found in a disorderly house before Recorder Semple. The keeper and all the seven arrested in the house entered the plea of not guilty, and were remanded for hearing.

Eve Pilon pleaded not guilty to keeping a resort on St. Dominique street, as also a man and one girl found therein.

Refused a Postponement.

In refusing to postpone hearing of a case against Blanche Lafrance for keeping a bawdy house and selling liquor without a license, the Recorder said, "It has become a common practice when I am sitting to ask postponement, and the question clients always put to their lawyer is, 'Who is sitting this week?' I cannot grant your request, and I will hear the case." The twenty-five drunk who made up the usual half of the prisoners' list were fined from \$2 up.

Returned Chaplain Dealt With Problem Of Reconstruction

Major the Rev. H. P. Shatford Urged the Banishment of Petty Considerations in the Great Task

At today's luncheon of the Rotary Club at Freeman's Hotel, the speaker was Major the Rev. Canon A. P. Shatford, M.A., who has returned from overseas after service which extended to its early days. The subject of the address chosen was the same as the Major delivered in 1914, "War Spirit in Peace Time." The reverend chaplain after praising the character- istics which had marked Canada's participation in the war, reduced these to five and showed the necessity for their application in the work of reconstruction.

Loyalty of Nation.

The first quality so admirably exemplified by the manhood of the nation was loyalty. This applied to the country, the Empire, humanity and right those present.

If we were to erect a stable structure on the ruins of the old regime, we must banish factions and let our loyalty be as practical now as it was during the conflict.

Unity Absolutely Necessary.

The next attribute to be touched on was unity. Without this element our work would be fruitless, but with it, we could not fail to achieve triumph. Successively, the major dealt with the other marks which showed our men to be equal to every exigency of war and predicted that with their application at the present, we should have nothing to fear from the peace with which some thought us to be faced. Adapt- ibility so circumstances; optimism for the future such as inspired our boys in the gravest dangers and at a time when all was dark; and humility which should deter us from being over- elated with victory, all three were needed in a superior degree if we were to realize the aims of a great nation.

The address was most eloquently delivered, the Canon interspersing his words with numerous apt quotations. At its close Major Shatford was cheered to the echo, and a vote of sincere thanks and appreciation was voted by those present.



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Y.M.C.A. MEN TO CARRY ON LARGER WORK

Big Conference Was Held
Last Week

WM. BIRKS, HON. PRES.

Old Constitution Out of
Date—Corrections Will
Be Made

A group of men interested in the development of the work of the McGill Y.M.C.A. met in conference at Strathcona Hall, Sept. 26-28, for the purpose of considering and outlining plans for the coming year. The group though small was representative of the varied interests of the University.

Mr. Wm. Birks, of the advisory board, and Hon. J. P. of the Association was present and two delegates from Strathcona College were in attendance.

Friday evening was given to a discussion of organization and finance. A new scheme for the promotion of the work was examined and met with unanimous approval.

The object of this scheme is to enlarge the sphere of the association by drawing a greater number into active committee work and thus serving a larger proportion of the student body.

It was felt that the existing constitution of the association had become out of date and inadequate, and a committee consisting of Mr. Birks, Mr. Mackay, the General Secretary, and Mr. Walsh was appointed to examine it and report later to the board of directors.

Dr. Thornton led the devotional period, emphasizing the students' responsibility in the present age.

On Saturday morning, after the meeting had been opened by Prof. Rellie, our whole Bible study programme was discussed.

It is intended that this year the chief emphasis in our religious work be placed in Bible study.

Several attractive courses were discussed and suggestions made for the guidance of the Bible Study Committee.

The afternoon session was enlivened by the presence of Mr. John Bradford and Mr. Falk, who led in the consideration of the social service programme, and outlined many ways in which the students of the University could assist in the social service work of the city, and acquire training of immense value to themselves personally.

The social programme within the University was presented by Mr. Brown of the social committee, and valuable contributions were made to the discussion by Mr. Richards and Mr. Scriber, who have been associated with the McGill overseas work. It is hoped that our social programme may be broadened and rendered more attractive through the experience of those with other men overseas.

Sunday afternoon Mr. Chas. Patterson, well known to McGill and recently returned from India, was present to guide the group in the consideration of means for the enlargement of missionary interest in the University not with reference to finance but rather with a view to the deepening of the source of international obligations, and a realization of present opportunities for service in a world wide.

An early reorganization of the Student Volunteer band is to be expected.

The conference as a whole was successful in its purpose which was to disclose the problems which we will face this year and to awaken interest in their solution.

New York Saloonkeepers Flock to Excise Offices

Rumor That Prohibition Was About
at an End Responsible for
Movement

New York, Sept. 30.—Inspired by a confident optimism based on rumors of unknown origin that wartime prohibition was about to be lifted, Manhattan saloonkeepers flocked to the offices of Deputy Excise Commissioner McNeill today to renew their liquor licenses. Up to noon more than 2,000 out of the 2,900 license holders had made renewals and Mr. McNeill expressed the opinion that this number could be considerably exceeded before the legal limit for license renewal expires to-night. "As far as I can judge," Mr. McNeill said, "the only men who are not taking out new licenses are those who have exhausted their stocks or whose licenses have expired except for long terms. I do not know where the confidence comes from but the belief is certainly very general that war time prohibition is about to end."

Buffalo Man Murdered By Highwayman

El Kugo Was Shot Twice and
Went Containing \$100 Taken

Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 30.—Michael, an employee of the North Tarrytown Water Department, was murdered by a highwayman within half a mile of his home on the Nash road, North Tonawanda, early today. He was shot twice. Kugo's wallet, known to contain about \$100, was gone when his body was found.

A mask that apparently had been worn by the murderer was found nearby.

Moderator to Speak.

Rev. John Fringle, D.D., the moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada for the current year, is to conduct service in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Mance and Prince Arthur streets, on Sunday next, on which occasion there will be unveiled a tablet to commemorate the services of members of the congregation who served in the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the great war. These numbered 139, of whom eight were killed in action and 100 of wounds.

AFTER BRILLIANT CAREER OVERSEAS, BACK AT MCGILL

Skypilots And Embryo Jurists Work Out Their Destinies
Beneath Common Roof

With the beginning of a new session, McGill welcomes back to its lecture rooms many of its professors who have been on overseas service. Prominent among them is Dr. A. S. Eve, who returns to McGill after an absence of four years, to become Director of the Department of Physics.

This position, left vacant by the resignation of Dr. Barnes, is one of the most important in the University. It has always been occupied by physicists of world-wide renown, who have made the name of McGill internationally famous.

Dr. Barnes, the previous head of the department, in succeeding to the directorship, occupied a post that had been made famous by Ernest (now Sir E.) Rutherford before him. Under the able leadership of Dr. Barnes, the Physics Department continued to gain new laurels for McGill in the scientific world. Recently, however, owing to severe illness, he resigned this post, being succeeded by Dr. A. S. Eve, who as a scientist of note, is eminently fitted to continue the great work of his predecessors.

Dr. Eve has just returned to McGill after having spent several years' service overseas. He graduated from Pembroke College, Cambridge, and came over to McGill in 1903, where he has been ever since. He was appointed Macdonald Professor of Physics after Dr. Barnes took over the office of Director. In 1915 he was in charge of the organization and training of the 3rd and 4th Universities Companies. Then he enlisted in the 148th Battalion, going over with the rank of major. When that unit was broken up, Dr. Eve was transferred to the 20th Reserve, remaining with them for several months.

Then Prof. Bragg, who was working on several range-finding and anti-submarine devices for the British Government, applied for Major Eve's assistance in his work. When Prof. Bragg was transferred to the Admiralty, he was appointed to take charge of his station at Harwich, where he did valuable scientific work, especially in the development of anti-submarine devices. Associated in this work with Dr. Eve was Dr. R. W. Boyle, an old McGill student and demonstrator, now Professor of Physics at Edmonton, who was in charge of one of the most promising inventions for the detection of submarines, whether moving or stationary. Incidentally, that it can be used to detect any submerged object such as icebergs, rocks, surface vessels, etc., as well as for making soundings.

This device utilizes the fact that waves striking a different substance than the surrounding medium are reflected, causing an echo. Several scientists were working on it, but most of the credit for its development is given to Prof. Langevin, of France. It consists of sending out beams of high frequency sound waves, which on striking any such object as a submerged submarine or rock, are reflected. The echoes thus caused are picked up by the transmitter and intensified by amplifiers, and by this means it is literally possible to sweep the seas for any submerged object within a radius of a mile and locate its position with accuracy. The enormous importance of this invention lies in the fact that it is adapted to the prevention of many accidents at sea.

Since taking up the directorship of the Physics Department, Dr. Eve has been busy organizing the staff in preparation for the coming session. Capt. J. A. Gray, Associate Professor of Physics, is returning to the University to resume his duties after several years' service overseas. He was transferred to the Imperial, joining the Royal Engineers. He is acknowledged to have had the best sound-ranging company in France. This method of detecting the range of the enemy's guns was very extensively used by the British army, and it is a great success. It consists in having a number of receiving stations at certain known distances apart, connected to a central receiving station. Then from the electrically recorded times at which the sound waves from a gun reaches the various receiving stations, the exact location of that gun to within an accuracy of a few yards, can be determined.

Previous to going overseas, Dr. Eve was engaged in research work in radioactivity and ionization of gases, and has published numerous papers on these subjects. He is a member of the International Commission for fixing the radium standard.

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HONOR CONFERRED ON PROF. DERRICK

First Woman As Associate
Member of Protestant
Committee C.P.I.

A signal honor has been received by Prof. Carrie Derrick, who has been appointed an associate member of the Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec. Prof. Derrick is the first woman to receive such an appointment, which makes her a life member of the highest educational body in this province. She was appointed to fill the place left vacant by Dr. E. I. Rexford when he was made chairman of the committee in succession to Sir Wm. Peterson, who was forced to resign through ill-health.

THE NEW RURAL MOVEMENT

(By W. Lochhead, B.A., M.Sc., Macdonald Agricultural College)

The Rural Movement began in the English-speaking sections of Quebec province about ten years ago, when two or three clergymen became actively interested in rural welfare from a community standpoint. The late Rural-dean Robertson, of Cookshire, Compton Co., organized the farmers of that district and became their recognized leader until the time of his death, about four years ago. He recognized the close relationship between good farming and religion, and encouraged the view that the church should not only "make men fit for heaven, but the earth fit for men." Like Pastor Oberlin of Albion, he spent himself on behalf of his people that they might have greater happiness through greater efficiency in everything pertaining to rural life.

The late Rev. H. A. Dickson, of Rectory Hill, Megantic County, did a similar work of organization for rural improvement. For some years he had charge of two churches and he was the foremost fruit grower in his district. He believed it to be his business to preach scientific apple-growing in his district where more apples should be grown, and his most impressive service was to raise splendid crops of apples by proper attention to his trees. Mr. Dickson became the leader among his farmers for a better livelihood, a more satisfying environment, and a higher ideal of personal and community life.

These two clergymen leaders are no longer living, but although dead they still speak. Their influence has been very marked in their own communities. In October, 1912, the writer addressed the Quebec Congregational Union at Cowansville on the "Rural Community and the Church," and touched a responsive cord in the hearts of the ministers present. So far as the writer is aware no further special appeal was made to the ministers until October, 1917, when a special session was devoted to the Rural Problem at the Conference of the Alumni in connection with the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Montreal Presbyterian College.

At this Conference the writer had the privilege of speaking again upon the subject, "The Rural Community and the Church," and at its conclusion the following resolutions were brought in and adopted by The Committee of Resolutions:

"That this committee seek to make arrangements with Macdonald College for a Summer School on the Rural Problem in 1918. That we urge a close co-operation between country and city churches that the one may understand and appreciate the problem of the other."

As a result of the first resolution, the Union Theological College of Montreal, in which the Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Colleges co-operate, made arrangements with Macdonald College for a Summer School on Rural Improvement in August (1918-1919). Nearly twenty persons, chiefly country ministers, were in attendance at the lectures and conferences which were given on economic, social and religious aspects of country life, and an agricultural complex by means

RECEIVES APPOINTMENT.



Col. J. G. Adams.

NEW LAW PROFESSOR

Mr. Herbert Arthur Smith, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, has been appointed Professor of Common Law in the Faculty of Law. His arrival in Canada is expected within the course of a fortnight.

Union Liberals Meet; Premier's Illness Serious

Sir Robert Borden on Verge
of Physical And Nervous
Breakdown And He Must
Take Long Rest

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—It is now frankly admitted that the prospect of Sir Robert Borden meeting his colleagues and followers in caucus this session are very remote indeed.

The general caucus was set for today, and at this gathering, Sir Robert was to submit his plans for the creation of the new party with platform organization. Last Saturday Sir Robert came to his office in the East Block, and had a short council with members of the Cabinet. He returned to his home, and has since suffered a serious relapse.

The relaxation following his arduous duties overseas has resulted in something approaching both physical and nervous breakdown, and he is suffering from rheumatism, and insomnia.

Must Not Meet Caucus.

Last night, it is stated, his physicians warned him against attempting to meet caucus, and advised him to deist altogether from the duties connected with public life. The date of the caucus has been postponed. Just as soon as he can endure the trip he will leave for a rest of an indefinite length of time.

It is quite possible, in the premises, that pronouncement as to the future for the party will be postponed pending further development in the premier's condition. Sir Robert has been unavoidably absent from both of the present year sessions, and business has gone on under an acting premier. It is anticipated that Hon. C. J. Doherty, and Sir George Foster will carry on in his absence and that reconstruction will be left in abeyance through there are many who predict that the Premier's retirement is not far distant.

This morning Union Liberals met in caucus in the office of the Hon. N.

W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council. This is the first separate caucus of its kind held since the formation of the present Government. Last session Western members caucused separately on the tariff question prior to and after the budget had been presented. But there has never been a caucus of all the Liberal-Unionists. For that reason to-day's gathering is unique.

Of the 144 members sitting with the Government and on the cross-benches to-day, only 41 are Liberal-Unionists though R. L. Richardson, the member for Springfield, who calls himself a Radical, and Mr. Harrison, the member for Nipissing, who calls himself a Liberal-Unionist, were both, it is stated, present at to-day's caucus. By provinces, the Liberal-Unionists are divided as follows: Saskatchewan, 12; Ontario, 11; Manitoba, 5; British Columbia, 5; Alberta, 4; Nova Scotia, 4; New Brunswick, 1; and Quebec, 1.

The New Situation.

It has not really been necessary for the Liberal-Unionists to gather separately hitherto. To-day, however, they are faced with the proposal to consolidate and establish a Unionist party, and at the caucus the question of their future part in it was undoubtedly the main point of discussion.

It is conceivable that the announcement at the general caucus of a definite policy on the tariff, for instance, might lead to a parting of the ways. It is not of course right to assume that all of the 44 Liberal-Unionists in the house by any means are strictly low tariff men. For instance, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Hon. N. W. Rowell, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Hon. C. S. Mewburn and

Hon. A. K. MacLean do not in their leanings approximate anything approaching free trade, while the British Columbia Liberal-Unionists are probably in the same category. So that whatever defection might follow a definite pronouncement on the tariff by the Government might not necessarily endanger its life in the Commons, especially if the bolters take the cross-benches and do not cross the House.

Three Negroes Go By Lynch-law Route

A Fourth Negro Is Being Sought By
Blood-thirsty Posse 'Way Down
In Alabama'

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 30.—John Temple, negro, who last night shot and fatally wounded Policeman John Barbare and who was wounded by the officer, was shot to death in a hospital shortly after 2 a.m. today by a small band of white men. He was the third negro to die by lynch law within a period of 12 hours. Miles Phifer and Robert Crosky, the latter a discharged soldier having been shot to death by a mob five miles from the city yesterday. Still another negro, Bird Astor, who was with Temple, when Barbare was shot was being sought by a posse and it was believed his capture would result in more violence. There was no connection with the lynching of Phifer and Crosky and the killing of Temple.

Gov't Will Not Take Any More Photos Of Graves

London, Sept. 30.—The secretary of the War Office announces that the directorate of Graves Registration and Enquiries is unable to receive any further applications for photographs of graves in the various theatres of war, but that it is hoped that the requests already received will be completed before the close of the present year.

Undertaken by Directorate.

The work of photography was originally undertaken by the directorate owing to the prohibition on military grounds of the use of private cameras in France and as otherwise relatives would have had no other means of obtaining a photograph of a grave. Since the work was undertaken, 120,000 photographs taken in France and Belgium and 2,400 photographs taken in other theatres of war have been supplied to relatives. The outstanding requests that have still to be dealt with number 35,725.

Sinco, Ont., Sept. 30.—Miss Edith Knight, daughter of A. R. McKnight, of Teeterville, was killed yesterday afternoon, when an automobile in which she was riding alone was crashed into by a car on the L. E. & N. Electric Railway.

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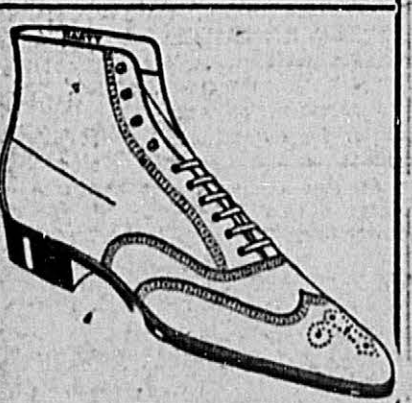
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Why Sir Auckland Chose McGill Not Whitehall

Quite a few months ago it was announced that Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service and Reconstruction for Great Britain, had accepted the offer of principalship of McGill, and would return to Canada to guide the destinies of that University in which he once held the Chair of Anatomy. The news of his acceptance spread at once throughout the Dominion, and thousands of graduates and undergraduates in its every part celebrated the fact that one of the foremost statesmen in Britain would stand at the helm of their Alma Mater, to carry on in an even greater measure the noble work of Sir William Peterson.

As a result of the state of unrest, which to-day is at its climax in the Mother Country, Sir Auckland has been unable to relinquish his duties there, but will return to McGill at the earliest possible time, where, he believes, the greatest opportunity for national service lies.

This announcement of his intention to take up the work here has been not a little puzzling to many, especially Englishmen, who cannot understand why Sir Auckland is exchanging McGill—a mere Colonial University—for Whitehall. It is amusing to note at this point what are the impressions of the average Englishman concerning McGill. Sir Auckland tells the story of a little incident which happened just after his decision was made public. One day a letter arrived from one of the newer English Universities wishing him all good things as he went to preside over the birth of a young Colonial University. "He had thought," he said, "of inviting his correspondent to contribute a poem to be read at the forthcoming centenary of McGill, and they of McGill might in return contribute a prose oration to be read at the tenth anniversary of his English friend's university." English journalists on different occasions referred to McGill situated in Toronto and paragraphs were written on the palatial residence of McGill's principal and of his salary of £6,000 per annum. "I do not," said Sir Auckland on this occasion, "picture to myself the governors of McGill plotting in a corner to thrust that sum on me."

Mr. Bonar Law tells frankly of his astonishment and disappointment that, with so good an administrative record to his credit and with the highest prizes of English political life within his reach Sir Auckland should turn them all aside and prefer the academic life of a Canadian University. Both Lloyd George and he did their best to convince the Minister of Reconstruction of the folly of his action, but they urged in vain.

At a banquet given in his honor some time ago his English colleagues again urged him to reconsider his decision. "There are more big posts in this country than big men to fill them," they said. "Be one of the big men and stay with us to do big things, not for one country and that a mere Dominion, but for this historic Motherland of Dominions, this new pulsating centre of the world's affairs."

Nothing is more characteristic of the sterling qualities of the man than the words in which he made reply to this appeal. They are full of that earnestness, that sincerity of purpose which is so characteristic of him who stands at the head of Canada's leading university. "I do not believe at the present moment," he said, "and in this I ask leave to differ from my right honorable friends, that anything in this country, not even in the Government, is of greater importance if we take a long view, than the work of education in Canada. If I did not believe it to be of greater importance than the work I was doing or was likely to do here, I would, in spite of my inclination, have refused the offer of the principalship of McGill."

"There is no factor more important for the future peace of the world than the development of good and cordial relations between the two great English-speaking peoples of the United States and the British Empire. Canada is the key to that position, and Canadian universities because of their control over the flexible mind of youth hold that key, and of all these universities McGill, because of its history and geographical position, is bound to be the most important. So I am glad to go to the very spot of all others which I believe to be the most important at the present time. In a short time I hope to be sailing back to Montreal to take up my work at my old University. Changes there will be in the University. Growth there must be. This is a time of reconstruction of our systems, and no university, no human institution, can sit placidly, serenely smiling unless the serenity be the serenity of death. There must be changes; there must be growth, and we mean to aim high. There is no doubt that we are in the midst of events which must effect a movement of the centre of gravity of human affairs; how many degrees we cannot yet say, but it has moved. We cannot in Canada hope at present to rival in point of numbers and physical size our great southern neighbor, but we can and will, if we are true to ourselves, more than rival her in those things which are of first importance, the things of the intellect and spirit. In war these things have proved themselves justified, and in peace and in history they are the only things that open pathways for the ascent of man."

In these few and concise words McGill's new principal summed up the reasons for his decision. With such a leader and with the co-operation of every student, our Alma Mater cannot but vie with the very best university on this continent in those things of the intellect and spirit.

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BETTER BILL BRINGS BUMPER BUNCH BACK

Slews of Students Satisfying Same Sensory Signals Simultaneously

The Union dining room after nearly a three year's rest is again fulfilling its obligations in responding to the needs of hungry students. During the past summer extensive alterations have been carried out in order to fit the old stand for the purpose. Up-to-date methods for appeasing that gnawing in the gastric region are now in operation and Mr. Price presents a menu not to be equalled in any cafeteria in the city.

Everything is constructed in such a manner as to give the maximum amount of convenience and comfort to the student. Already they have realized this fact and each day hundreds of men, freshmen, sophomores and upper class men, are to be seen at lunch hours wending their way to the Union. Having secured his tray the student may get anything from an onion to a piece of fruit-cake, cooked to satisfy the most epicurean taste, and at prices which are within everyone's means. With tray filled he makes his way to one of the oak tables which have replaced the former ones, now old and out of date. Leather covered chairs complete the necessities and the tired student sinks down to enjoy a good meal and an hour's rest as well.

One of the special advantages of the cafeteria will be a continuous service from 7:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. Tea, ice-cream, etc., will be on sale at all hours and light lunch, especially after an evening's hard work, will meet with the approval of many. The grill room has been converted into a training table for the use of members of the gridiron squads who are under orders from Coach Shaughnessy.

Raoul Kohls and Lorraine Turgeon, French-Canadian trackmen, each aged 18, who had just come Tuesday morning to Lyon, Ont., to work in that district of the Grand Trunk, were instantly killed in the afternoon.

McGILL'S NEW PRINCIPAL.



Sir Auckland Geddes.

Y. M. C. A. HANDBOOK TO COME OUT SOON

"Freshman's Bible" Contains All the Attractive Features Characteristic of Former Numbers

The McGill Y.M.C.A. Handbook of the session 1919-20 is, according to an authentic report, now in the hands of the printer, and will be on sale within the next week.

The Handbook, popularly known as the Freshman's Bible, is something without which scarcely any McGill man can be and yet feel equipped for the year's work. It includes within the small space between its two covers a remarkable amount of useful information concerning college clubs and societies in addition to intelligence of much importance to students who are strangers in the city.

There is little doubt that this year's number will be in big demand. It has been the aim of the editorial staff to improve the book from year to year, and the publication of this year promises to exceed its predecessors. At any rate, the Y.M.C.A. Handbook is something which every man wants. Further notice will doubtless appear

McGILL PATHOLOGIST NEW LIVERPOOL HEAD

Dr. Adami Chosen as Principal of Liverpool University

Dr. Adami, for many years head of the Department of Pathology, has resigned to take up the more important post of vice-chancellor and principal of Liverpool University.

During the past summer, Dr. Adami has been in Ottawa completing the Medical History of the C.E.F., but some time ago left for Liverpool and has already commenced his new duties as head of one of England's foremost universities.

Dr. John Adami, F.R.S., M.B., F.R.S.S., L.L.D., is a native of Manchester, England. He was educated at Owen's College, Cambridge. During his post-graduate studies at Breslau, he worked under the famous Dr. Heidenhain. After further studies in Paris, Dr. Adami was appointed to the staff of McGill as lecturer on pathology, later becoming pathologist at the Montreal General and Royal Victoria Hospitals. He has published many writings on his chosen subject, which have brought him world-wide fame as a research worker in pathology. He was elected president of the Association of American physicians for the session 1911-12, and was president of the Canadian Association for the prevention of Tuberculosis for a number of years. Active in the field of municipal medical work, Dr. Adami was for several years president of the Montreal City Improvement League and the Montreal Child Welfare Exhibition.

In 1915 Dr. Adami was appointed Lieutenant-colonel, when he went overseas with the 3rd (McGill) General Hospital as pathologist with Col. H. S. Birckett. He was later promoted to the rank of full colonel, and called to the Canadian Records Office, London, to write the official medical history of the Canadian army overseas.

regarding time and place at which copies of the said publication may be obtained.

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Gulf of St. Lawrence, causing showers in Ontario and Quebec. In the western provinces the weather has been mostly fair and cool.

NEW SECRETARY AT STRATHCONA HALL

J. G. McKay Has Fine Military Career to His Credit

At the conference just ended at Strathcona Hall, a good many McGill men have met the new secretary of their Y.M.C.A., Mr. J. G. McKay. They have found him a warm enthusiast with evidences of a great reserve power, and are assured that the year's programme will be capably carried out under his guidance.

"J. G." as he was known in his college days, has led a life of wide experience and interesting adventure. Leaving school at the age of thirteen he spent the next few years in the backwoods of Northern New Brunswick and Pennsylvania. It was while working in a lumber camp in this state that he got the idea of renewing his studies.

Undeterred by the drawbacks that presented themselves at the time, he entered Acadia Academy at the age of twenty-five. In a year's time he graduated into Acadia University and, after completing his B.A. course there in '15 spent a year at Harvard.

While at Acadia he figured largely in college life. In his junior year he was editor of the college magazine, and played senior football. In his senior year, he made the first track team and was president of the students' council. At the same time he was house master of Acadia Academy.

After completing his post graduate course at Harvard "J. G." went overseas with the Military Y.M.C.A. In France, he saw much active service as a captain, and for conspicuous service during the Cambrai "scrap" was awarded the M.C., a distinction which is held by only two other Y.M.C.A. officers. Returning from France quite recently, he accepted the position of secretary of Strathcona Hall.

Under him, as assistant secretary, is another returned man, formerly well known around McGill, Howard Nickoll. He held this office before he went overseas and so will be doubly capable of handling the affairs and straightening out the troubles of the Strathcona boarders.

Lava Pours Down Sides Of Volcano

Honolulu, Sept. 30. -- Mount Mauna Loa, on Hilo Island, burst into new eruption late last night and a wide stream of lava began pouring down the Kona side, destroying many homes. The residents of the Kona side are reported fleeing to the sea, which is thirty miles distant.

The Mountain, which is thirteen

thousand feet high first became active three days ago when smoke and gases came from the crater. During the last two days the eruption had been subsiding until late last night when the lava began pouring down the Kona side. During an eruption in May, 1916, a cloud of steam and smoke was sent twenty thousand feet into the air when the peak burst into eruption.

Mauna Loa's crater is 12,000 feet across.

"DAILY" OFFICE IS BADLY MUTILATED

Carpenters Violate Sanctity of Editorial Precincts

It is long since the hallowed precincts of our editorial sanctum have been disturbed by the clatter of workmen's tools and the sound of ribald jest. Nevertheless, "all things come to them who wait," and after silently lurking for a decade or so the Daily office has at last been awakened to harsh echoes by the rasp of the saw and blows of the hammer.

The fact of the matter is that the "sanctum" is being renovated. In short there is general upheaval. It is one of those complete revolutions. All suffer alike. There are positively no distinctions. The President appears on the scene to find his desk lying in a heap in an hitherto unexplored corner. The Editor declares it sacrilege when he locates his chair and typewriter hopelessly buried in the debris constituting the remains of what had hitherto been a partition. And so the consternation and misery spreads. Even the office boy is disconcerted when he misses the customary footstool in the shape of a broken-legged chair which he had for long regarded as his personal property. And so chaos reigns.

The only thing which prevents a general protest on the part of the staff is the persistent promise from those in authority that the aforesaid renovation is in the best interests of journalistic comfort.

Some say the President and Editor-in-Chief are to be given a private office; this for the reason that on several recent occasions matters of vital political importance, while being considered by these potentates have "leaked out" to the decided detriment of those involved. Who knows, perhaps the reason for cutting off the aforesaid two is that, unpolluted by contact with the "vulgar mob," they undergo a process of clarification which will be reflected in editorial and news items. At any rate renovation goes on apace and the erstwhile modestly silent "sanctum" gives forth the clash and clatter of workmen's tools.

The price of meat and pork in Montreal to-day varies according to the locality in which it is purchased, and also, it is said, according to the quality of the article supplied.

An investigation of prices confirms the opinion that the best advice to the intending purchaser is to study the prices of those who advertise, and then buy according to "the purse."

As for quality, the purchaser will have to be the judge of that, as the various cuts of both pork and butcher meat can be displayed in a very tempting manner, even if there should be a difference in quality between what is sold in one shop and what is sold in another.

The retail figures of Toronto were quoted to butchers in various parts of the city, and, while the statement was made that Toronto prices were always lower than that of Montreal, yet, in some of the commodities Montreal merchants were selling cheaper than those of Toronto.

Ham Cheaper Here.

Ham, for instance is sold in Montreal at 45 cents per pound—a cent a pound cheaper than in Toronto, but breakfast bacon is from 7 to 12 cents a pound dearer in Montreal than in Toronto, selling at 55 to 60 cents a pound, according to the locality purchased, while in Toronto the price is quoted as 48 cents. Loin of pork is 8 cents a pound cheaper in Montreal than in Toronto as here it sells at 40 cents a pound, while Toronto butchers charge 48.

Tenderloin is also from 2 to 5 cents a pound cheaper here than in Toronto, and is being sold at from 45 to 49 cents while the Toronto figure is 50.

Big Difference in Lard.

Sausages are quoted here at 15 cents a pound in the downtown stores and 32 cents in those of uptown, while Toronto gives one price, viz., 22 cents. Probably the chief commodities in the butcher line in which Montreal is much cheaper than Toronto are beef tongue and lard in prints. The former is sold here at from 25 to 35 cents a pound, according to the quantity the butcher is able to obtain, while the Toronto price is given as 70 cents a pound. Lard in prints can be bought in Montreal at from 38 to 40 cents a pound, while the Toronto price is 62 cents.

Plumbe hams are the same price here as in the other city, the price being 32 cents a pound.

One of the leading butchers of the uptown, when questioned about prices, said that there has been a drop of ten cents a pound in Montreal on pork prices during the last two weeks. Pork flank, salted, had dropped 5 cents, hams 7 cents, and bacon also 7 cents. The highest ever charged in the city for beef tongue, now 35 cents per pound, had been 40 cents.

No Big Demand.

Speaking of butcher meat he said the market had been gradually dropping for the past month, but that on account of the hot weather there had not been a big demand. Prime western beef had dropped 3 cents a pound wholesale, and retailers had responded by dropping prices 5 cents a pound. To-day's prices were round steak 40 cents a pound, sirloin 45, shank of beef 12½ to 15 cents, sirloin roast 45, porterhouse steak 45, and ribs of beef 30 to 40 cents, according to cut. He also stated that there were no calls for front quarters, the demand being chiefly for sirloin and porterhouse, and that this was the reason prices were keeping high.

In the downtown sections of the city, and in localities principally peopled by the working class, steak of any cut from the hind quarters can be bought at 20 cents a pound, and from the front quarter at 15 cents. In these stores roast rump is sold at 16½ cents, sirloin roast at 18 and shank at 5 cents a pound.

Mr. John Stewart, a former magistrate of the borough of Strathcona, who was a member of that municipality with Glasgow, died on Sunday at his residence, Ardsheal, Scotlandhill.

LT-COL. MEAKINS NOW IN SCOTLAND

After Brilliant Career With McGill Hospital, Will Settle in Edinburgh

With the resignation of Lieut.-Col. J. C. Meakins, McGill has lost one of the most prominent members of the Faculty of Medicine. Dr. Meakins, who has already sailed for England, will occupy the Christieson Chair of Therapeutics at Edinburgh University.

Col. Meakins was overseas with McGill General Hospital and won a brilliant reputation, especially for research work in preventive medicine. He was mentioned in despatches several times and was promoted from the rank of major to the one he held on his return to Canada.

After a promising study period, Dr. Meakins graduated from McGill University with the class of Med. '04. He devoted his interest more to the medical than to the surgical side of the profession and specialized in pathology, physiology and medicine. As soon as he had graduated he was appointed house surgeon at the Royal Victoria Hospital, a position which he held for two years. The next step was personal practice, which he took up in Montreal with great success. He did not stop his research work in the laboratories here, however, and was considered one of the most valuable men there as a lecturer on physical and preventive medicine.

When Col. Birkett organized the McGill General Hospital Dr. Meakins joined as a major. Soon after the hospital reached France he was recalled to work in the Canadian Base Hospital at Cliveden.

The casualty cases met with there afforded him many chances to study and make research in his line. He especially was interested in heart diseases and immunology and wrote many treatises on these subjects. He was offered a fellowship in a British medical institute, but declined, preferring to remain with the Canadian forces.

As an organizer, Col. Meakins has also won much praise. The laboratory staff at Buxton was built up largely through his foresight and energy. The chair which he is accepting at Edinburgh University is regarded as very important, as it is directly in line for the Chair of Medicine.

Prices Vary With Shops

The price of meat and pork in Montreal to-day varies according to the locality in which it is purchased, and also, it is said, according to the quality of the article supplied.

An investigation of prices confirms the opinion that the best advice to the intending purchaser is to study the prices of those who advertise, and then buy according to "the purse."

As for quality, the purchaser will have to be the judge of that, as the various cuts of both pork and butcher meat can be displayed in a very tempting manner, even if there should be a difference in quality between what is sold in one shop and what is sold in another.

The retail figures of Toronto were quoted to butchers in various parts of the city, and, while the statement was made that Toronto prices were always lower than that of Montreal, yet, in some of the commodities Montreal merchants were selling cheaper than those of Toronto.

Ham Cheaper Here.

Ham, for instance is sold in Montreal at 45 cents per pound—a cent a pound cheaper than in Toronto, but breakfast bacon is from 7 to 12 cents a pound dearer in Montreal than in Toronto, selling at 55 to 60 cents a pound, according to the locality purchased, while in Toronto the price is quoted as 48 cents. Loin of pork is 8 cents a pound cheaper in Montreal than in Toronto as here it sells at 40 cents a pound, while Toronto butchers charge 48.

Tenderloin is also from 2 to 5 cents a pound cheaper here than in Toronto, and is being sold at from 45 to 49 cents while the Toronto figure is 50.

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This is an Allen year

He Proposed

The wedding day was set. The day before, he said: "I don't love that old woman. I never proposed to her. I want to marry a young woman." And he didn't lie when he denied his proposal. See

"Choosing A Wife"

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SPECIAL MATINEE SATURDAY FOR CHILDREN—10 to 12. ADMISSION, 15 CENTS.

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